

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S FAIR—NOW OPEN—CLOSES DEC. 1.

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1904.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.)

SEE WEDNESDAY'S REPUBLIC FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS

FEATURES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

GERMAN SCIENTIFIC MARVELS.

At 11 in the morning or 3 in the afternoon, attendants in the Roentgen-ray laboratory at the German section of the Education building will be pleased to show you your bones. Possibly, also, you may have a chance to see your heart in operation. If the very least shall be your portion, you may see somebody else's bones and somebody else's heart as it beats.

The thing is just a trifle uncanny to one who is not accustomed to seeing his bones or to inspecting a heart while it throbs. But that idea is not understood by the courteous gentlemen in charge, who are thoroughly imbued with the scientific viewpoint.

A party was visiting in the laboratory. The interested young lady of the number wore a very elaborate costume, quite an accessory to her attractions. She placed her arm between the screen and the wonderful rays. The ruffles at the wrist, all evidences of the sleeve, disappeared, and there were seen upon the screen only the bones beneath and the bracelet which she chanced to be wearing.

"Goodness me!" she exclaimed, probably surprised at the sudden introduction to her skeleton.

She twisted her hand about and the bones followed each movement. She bent her arm, and the movement at the elbow was disclosed in all the beautiful simplicity of a human joint. But the marvelous rays pierced her fine dress as bright sunshine does the glass.

The wonder of the experience grows as one proceeds to examine a friend's skull in this manner, or to become acquainted with the workings of the heart.

The laboratory shows the newest advances in producing the famous X-rays and Cathode rays, which before the discovery of radium had precedence as the most remarkable of scientific discoveries. The American practice is to use the static method in producing the required electric current, but the Germans maintain that the better way is to break up an ordinary commercial current by sending it through a Bohm-Korff coil. So they are here to "show us."

With the largest of these coils a spark 24 inches in length is secured, which amounts to a streak of jagged lightning. Discharging a current of the kind into the globe necessary to produce the Cathode rays, the glass is suffused with a pale blue light that has a certain intensity but is without the glare of the ordinary electric light. Within this light are the X, or penetrating, rays that cause by far the greater part of one's anatomy to appear as dimly transparent as a thin veil.

The Roentgen-ray chamber is a part of the German exhibit in the Education building. To those who would care to follow the subject of penetrating rays farther, a display of photographs secured by the German method is of importance. It is claimed for them that they are the best in their detail and accuracy for medical purposes which scientific investigation in this direction as yet has been able to produce.

The Germans are credited with being the leading scientists, especially in the line of original research. The fields of their special excellence are fully represented in the Education building by the complete showing of the instruments which they use. Case after case containing innumerable apparatus, each having some important bearing upon scientific activities, is displayed.

Most of these intricate devices are of peculiar model and of a character strange to us who may not be technically informed, but many have been the means of placing a new discovery before the world. In one place, for instance, we may see a

microscope of unusual design, called in English an "ultra-microscope." With its German inventor was able to see into the smallness of things down to the one one-hundred-thousandth part of a millimeter, whereas the best that had previously been accomplished was the ten ten-thousandth part.

Elsewhere is to be found the apparatus perfected by Professor Abbe of the University of Charlottenburg, which seems to solve the problem of color photography. It is the instrument which amazed the visitors to the German Pavilion last week when they were invited to witness a demonstration of its perfection.

Upon viewing the collection of instruments, you are surprised to find that the names of the manufacturers of the respective mechanisms are very inconspicuous. Inquiring of Count Limburg Stirum, the General Commissioner of the German educational exhibit, you are told that the purely business phase of scientific activities in Germany is subordinate to the educational institution-to the professors.

"We think that this should be so," said the Count, "and we insist upon it. If the professor thinks that he sees the way to manufacture a certain instrument as that it will be more serviceable, he outlines his ideas to the manufacturer, and the latter supplies the need. Often, of course, the practical workman will develop a good idea. He will then take it to the professor, and if it promises well, the learned man gives his sanction. Should the results be good, the professor puts the stamp of his approval publicly upon the new thing."

"Now our exhibit here is not of divisions turned over unreservedly to particular business firms or manufacturers. The professors have decided what should be brought, with due regard to the importance and genuine scientific value of each instrument. In this way the space has been assigned."

A room of the German section in this building is the auditorium, where one or two lectures a week will be delivered by German scientists and physicians of note. Most of these will be illustrated, or will be demonstrated by exhibition of the practical uses of apparatus. Opportunity will be had to peer into the secrets disclosed by the new microscope, and the color photographs will be the subject of several of the lectures.

As the season advances the little auditorium will become more and more a focal point of interest to scientific and technical visitors. When September comes, when the Congress of the Arts and Sciences shall draw hither leading men from all parts of the world, the lectures will acquire a great importance.

The supervisors of the exhibit have designed the room as a perfect model of its kind. Even the provision for darkening it, seemingly a very simple thing, has been carefully considered in order that both perfect darkness may be had, and that the method used for the purpose shall be of the most modern and easily handled description.

Light enters through a rectangular opening in the ceiling, paneled with the glass. At the one end is a black curtain, opaque to the daylight, which rolls up and unrolls when an electrical switch at the lecturer's stand is pulled. As the switch is turned, the curtain slowly moves forward overhead, gradually overshadowing the sitters beneath it, obscuring the last streak of the light, an inky blackness pervades the room. It is an instructive example of the thoroughness with which Germans do everything which they seriously undertake.

MISS ROOSEVELT AND PARTY ON THE WAY TO LUNCHEON.



This photograph was taken as the party was ascending the steps to the West Pavilion. Reading from left to right they are: D. R. Francis, Jr., Miss Alice Warder of Washington, D. C.; L. D. Dozier, Miss Irene Catlin, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Mrs. J. D. Perry Francis, Mrs. D. R. Francis, Jr., Commissioner General Theodor Lewald and J. D. Perry Francis. President Francis is standing behind Miss Roosevelt.

FRESH DISASTERS CAUSE DEEP GLOOM AT ST. PETERSBURG

Two Thousand Cossacks Reported Defeated at Ai-Yang-Pien-Men, Northeast of Fung-Wang-Cheng.

GEN. RENNENKAMPF ROUTED?

If His Veteran Cavalry Were Cut to Pieces the Moral Effect Will Be Greatest Blow Russia Has Received.

KAISER WRITES KUROPATKIN.

Polish Troops May Be Sent to the Front—Czar Favors Plan and Germany's Sanction Is All That Is Needed.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.—Berlin, May 30.—Copyright, 1904.—The Asian states that Major Runkel, one of German staff officers sent to the seat of war, carries with him a long letter from the Kaiser to General Kuropatkin. The Emperor takes an interest in the progress of the war and has reports on it twice a day, illustrated by maps and sketches prepared by the General Staff.

The Asian further learns from its St. Petersburg correspondent that at the last council of ministers held in the Russian capital, it was proposed to send a corps of grenadiers garrisoned in and around Warsaw to the front, as well as a division of Polish cavalry. The plan, it is stated, favored the plan, saying he considered these troops even superior to the corps du garde. The Minister of War, however, opposed it, as he did not regard the mere verbal assurance of Germany that she would not seek to profit by this depletion of the frontier district as offering a sufficient guarantee.

JAPANESE TROOPS DEFEAT COSSACKS.

Tokio, May 30.—A detachment of Japanese troops attacked and defeated 2,000 Cossacks at Ai-Yang-Pien-Men, northeast of Fung-Wang-Cheng, Saturday. The engagement began at 10:30 and ended at 11:30 a. m.

The Japanese lost four men killed and twenty-eight wounded. The Russian casualties are not known.

DEFEAT CAUSES DEEP GLOOM AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—The reported defeat of Cossacks at Ai-Yang-Pien-Men was the only news and almost the only topic of conversation in St. Petersburg last night. No official dispatches were given out last evening, but officers at military headquarters were reluctant to accept the Japanese dispatches.

They think it possible that the Japanese met General Mutschenko's command, which has recently been raiding Korea. It is formed of comparatively raw recruits, though now somewhat hardened by three months' campaigning.

It is conceivable that they might have been defeated, but not Rennenkampf's force patrolling the Ai-Yang region, who are veterans of that old command which accompanied him on the famous ride through Manchuria. These men are esteemed here as the hardest riders and the most reckless fighters in the trans-Baikal army.

Any disaster to them would have a greater sentimental effect than the reverse at Kin-Chow.

The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Kuropatkin, under to-day's date:

"This morning received a report stating that the Japanese advance on Kwan-Tien has begun from Salmatza. The number of the enemy are not known."

KUROPATKIN MAY GO TO PORT ARTHUR'S RELIEF.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.—London, Tuesday, May 31.—Copyright, 1904.—Commenting on the dispatches from St. Petersburg to Paris newspapers, the Daily Mail this morning says:

"There are indications that Kuropatkin, like so many commanders before him, has succumbed to political pressure, and is moving south along the railway in the direction of Port Arthur in a desperate endeavor to succor the garrison of that fortress."

"On May 27 he had a prolonged interview with Viceroy Alexieff, who some weeks ago opposed the idea of any retreat on the part of the Russians, and who persisted in holding Port Arthur when Kuropatkin wished to abandon it. The Viceroy was said at the time to have called in the personal intervention of the Czar to prevent the General from carrying out his policy of retirement."

"It is possible that this has happened a second time, and that the General has once more been forced against his own better judgment into a dangerous line of action."

JAPANESE MINISTER COMES TO SEE FAIR

Kogoro Takahira Will Remain Until Friday Studying the Exposition.

DISCUSSES WAR SITUATION.

Diplomat Says Japan Is Fighting for Peace, and That Mediation Is Not Probable at This Time.

Kogoro Takahira, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Japanese Government to the United States, arrived in St. Louis yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a single secretary, and is a guest at the Washington Hotel, where he will remain until Friday evening, other engagements preventing a further stay in the city.

Mr. Takahira was visited in the afternoon by S. Tegima, the Japanese Commissioner, and to-day the Ambassador will be received and entertained at the Exposition by President Francis.

"It is my earnest desire," said Mr. Takahira yesterday, "to see as much of the Exposition as possible in the limited time at my command, and to do this I shall be compelled to give up much in the way of social affairs, though that will also depend somewhat upon what the Commissioner may decide to best."

Mr. Takahira is rather above the average height of his race, apparently about 50 years of age, deep of chest, broad shouldered and deliberate in speech and action. He occupied a deep easy-chair in his room at the Washington Hotel yesterday afternoon, and punctuated his remarks with short puffs from his cigarette, several of which he consumed during his conversation.

It was suggested that Japan was now the great center of the world's interest, and Mr. Takahira said, with characteristic deliberation:

"The people of Japan, as well as its rulers, believe that we are fighting for the integrity and existence of our nation. That belief is as firmly planted in the heart of the private soldier as in that of the highest official, and it may be that that alone has done much for the success of our arms."

"Japan has grown in many ways, it is true. We have taken great pains in the last few decades to educate our people as far as possible, not in war alone, but in the arts of peace. This war, however, is a fight for peace. War, however, seemed the only way to obtain it."

Mr. Takahira lighted a fresh cigarette and continued:

"War," he said, "is like trying a case before the Supreme Court. Japan and Russia are now in the midst of this contest. They are each trying to make out the best case possible, because, after all, the final question must be left to the will of God. I have heard much talk about arbitration and mediation—in the newspapers, I have never heard anything of it officially, either from the American Government or any other."

"I do not believe Japan would at this time be willing to make any overtures. As I have said that this war is one for peace, Japan would no doubt welcome that outcome, but the initiative, I judge, would have to come from the other side. If Russia would agree to withdraw from Manchuria and would consent to the things that we asked before the outbreak of hostilities, Japan would undoubtedly listen. But I do not think that anything of that kind is likely to occur just now. It is too early. Each, as I have said, is still trying to prove its case before the world."

MIKADO'S ENVOY GUEST IN THE EXPOSITION CITY.



KOGORO TAKAHIRA, Japanese Minister to the United States, who is attending the World's Fair.

JESSE FRENCH ROBBED ON NEW YORK TROLLEY.

St. Louis Piano Dealer Crowded by Two Men Who Robbed Him of His Wallet.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.—New York, May 30.—Jesse French, 61 years old, of No. 423 Morgan street, St. Louis, was robbed of a wallet containing \$100 or more to-night while alighting from a car to go to his room in the Herald Square Hotel. Joseph Keefe, an engraver, of No. 211 East Eighteenth street, was arrested and held as a suspicious person.

Mr. French, in leaving the car, noticed that there was an unusual crush and he became suspicious that it was not altogether accidental. He felt a tug at his left hip pocket and immediately missed his wallet.

Turning, he grabbed the man who was arrested.

Another man, whom the police believe to be a confederate and who is supposed to have had the wallet transferred to him, escaped. In doing so, he trampled upon and seriously hurt a woman passenger who was about to leave the car.

Keefe was held for examination to-morrow.

Mr. French is a piano dealer, well known throughout the West.

MISS MCGEE ACTS AS QUEEN OF JOPLIN CARNIVAL.

Joplin, Mo., May 30.—Mrs. J. R. Weyland, the society woman, charged with looking Miss McGee, the carnival queen, in a room and assaulting her, appeared in a Justice Court to-day. Her case was set for June 4.

Miss McGee was much better to-day and had recovered sufficiently to take part in the grand opening parade of the carnival Rex Pumbum and King Jack to-night. She was still somewhat disfigured from the assault by Mrs. J. R. Weyland. Her nose was swollen and her face would indicate that she was struck several times.

BALTIMORE'S MAYOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

Robert M. McLane Shoots Him Self Through the Head Two Weeks After Wedding.

WORRIED BY MANY TROUBLES.

Tireless Work Following Fire, Political Criticism and Objections to His Marriage Too Heavy a Load.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.—Baltimore, Md., May 30.—Mayor Robert M. McLane committed suicide by shooting himself in the head this afternoon at his home, No. 25 West Preston street, due to it is generally believed, to mental collapse over the rebuilding of burned Baltimore.

The Mayor entered his residence about 2:30 o'clock and seemed in cheery spirits, chatting with his wife and saying he was about to take her out walking.

He went to a third-story back room and while standing in front of a mirror placed a revolver to his right temple and fired. The powder marked his flesh and hair. The bullet came out over the left ear. He fell to the floor unconscious.

Mrs. McLane ran upstairs to find her husband lying in a pool of blood. He did not regain consciousness.

Mrs. McLane gave the alarm, and all near-by physicians were summoned. Messages were hurried to the members of Mr. McLane's family, and the first to reach him was his father, James L. McLane, Doctor A. Trege-Sheridan, who lives only a few doors below the Mayor's residence, was the first doctor on the scene.

He found Mr. McLane lying on the floor in a pool of blood, doubled up, with his head under his left shoulder. The pistol, which was a five-shooter, was lying under him. The bullet had penetrated the upper part of the right temple, and had made his exit a little behind and just above the left ear.

TIRELESS IN WORK.

The Mayor worked days and nights both during and after the fire, going into buildings to supervise the dynamiting of buildings and sitting up all night to aid in the tangled mass of special legislation due to the conflagration. His labors would have exhausted the most robust. The Mayor felt keenly the defeat of his pet project to widen Baltimore streets, and his appointments on the Burned District Commission were the subject of much criticism.

His elopement with the beautiful widow, Mrs. Mary Van Bibber, on May 14, met with opposition from both families. These are the troubles that have combined to wreck his health and mentality. His apparent decline in health has been the subject of much comment.

For several years the Mayor had been attentive to Mrs. Van Bibber, who was twenty years his senior, and, while the manner of his marriage was a surprise, their friends had predicted the event.

Mayor McLane was the son of James L. McLane, president of the National Bank of Baltimore, and a nephew of the late Robert M. McLane, former Governor of Maryland, and United States Ambassador to France. He was but 36 years of age and the youngest Mayor Baltimore ever had.

SCHLEY RETURNS TO CAPITAL.

Rear Admiral Visits World's Fair Before Departure.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who, with a party of twenty prominent Masons, has been in St. Louis for the last week attending the convocation of the Scottish Rite Masons and visiting the World's Fair, returned to Washington last night, accompanied by the members of his party.

In the afternoon Admiral Schley and party were the guests of J. W. Alloway at the World's Fair grounds. In the morning they were the guests of Martin Collins at breakfast at the Planters Hotel.

ILLINOIS DEADLOCK MAY BE CONTINUED

Delegates Gather for Second Session of Convention in Springfield.

MUCH SHOUTING FOR LOWDEN.

Yates's Friends Claim He Has Gained Votes in Cook County and Will Have 540 on an Early Ballot.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.—Springfield, Ill., May 30.—There is nothing in the signs to indicate a change in the deadlock in the Republican State Convention to-morrow. The recess of twelve days has not been productive of definite results for any candidate for Governor.

To-night the sentiment for Colonel Lowden is exceedingly strong, but this is accounted for by the fact that a special train, with a band, arrived this afternoon from Chicago bearing Lowden delegates and "rooters." Outside of this influence, it is also true that among the delegates attached to other candidates there is little enthusiasm.

The idea that Lowden is the second choice of a majority of the delegates to the convention is mentioned by many and disputed by few. The delegates are in the humor for accepting it as a fact.

The friends of Governor Yates claim that the Governor made inroads in the ranks of both Lowden and Deen in Cook County, besides solidifying the delegations from the country. This is emphatically denied by both Lowden and Deen.

The General James R. Smith, Warden of the Chester Penitentiary, insists that the two delegates from Edwards, who wandered from the Yates camp to Warner, will return to the fold to-morrow and remain there.

He also claimed Alexander would again be sold for Yates, and that the Governor had made gains in Jackson and other counties. He declared Governor Yates would have 540 votes on an early ballot.

There is no question but Governor Yates's country delegates intend to stand firm, but there is no telling what they will do if a break occurs and there is a chance to name a candidate other than Yates who is acceptable to them.

EXCITED ABOUT CONFERENCE.

The interview between Yates, Sherman and Hamilton in the Wellington Hotel, Chicago, last week, is creating some excitement and a great deal of comment. The details as printed in to-day's Republic are substantially correct.

At this interview Governor Yates asked Judge Sherman if he could deliver his delegates to Congressmen Warner and Sherman replied that "if it comes to a showdown between Yates and Warner, I do not believe there is a doubt but all my friends would go to you, Governor Yates."

One of the singular features of this convention, and also of the campaign preceding it, was the lack of interest taken in the candidacy of Colonel Warner. He is the only candidate with a good war record, and he has rendered some service to his country in Congress. Nobody seems able to point to anything specifically objectionable in him, yet Colonel Warner failed to make an impression on the Republicans in their primaries, and also in the State Convention.

He was the first choice of the "Washington" syndicate of Senators and Congressmen, and he is the second choice of Governor Yates, and why he cannot make some headway is a mystery.

The strong men in the Yates faction are on the ground, and are talking the same old way. Albert Campbell of Effingham, who has the unique distinction of living in Chicago, doing business in Chicago and carrying the Republican party of Effingham County in his pocket, said he could see no other candidate but Yates.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Fair Tuesday; showers Wednesday.

For Illinois—Fair in north; showers in south Tuesday; showers Wednesday.

For Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

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1. Features of the World's Fair.

2. Rains Demoralize Western Traffic. Tells of Affairs in Different Cities. Convention Brings Eminent Alienists.

3. Address Gettysburg Heroes in Driving Rain. Taft Says Kansas Saved Country. Denies Knowledge of Alleged Massacre.

4. Thousands Witness Memorial Services. Three-Quarter of a Million Bunches of Savages Demand Their Monthly Pay. Ignorant Music Annoys Scouts.

5. German Commissioner Gives a Ball. Miss Roosevelt Enjoys Holiday. Chief Elliott Resigns From Fair. Fashion Causes Tribal Troubles.

6. The Republic Daily Racing Form. Chariots. Race Results and Entries.

7. Baseball Scores.

8. Editorial. Musical Clubs Meet at Fair. Visitors at St. Louis Hotels.

9. Religious News. Declares Papal Note Is an Insult. Arrest Alleged Embezzler.

10. Republic "Want" Advertisements.

11. Republic "Want" Advertisements.

12. Rooms for Rent Ads. Murdered by Robbers.

13. Live-Stock Market. Happenings in Near-By Cities.

14. Tyrolean Alps on the Pike a Great Meeting Place. Mother Sues for Child. Second Schafer Inquiry.

FAIR AND PLEASANT TO-DAY.

Weather Bureau Predicts Sunshine and Cool Breezes.

Fair, with plenty of sunshine is predicted by the Weather Bureau for to-day. Northern winds are promised to cool the atmosphere if the sun becomes so hot.

Yesterday's rains began to diminish in the afternoon, and the skies cleared after night. At Chicago yesterday the temperature fell to 44 degrees above zero.